

Raftsmans Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 5, 1866.

The President's Message.

The Annual Message of President Johnson was submitted to both Houses of Congress on Monday at two o'clock. We did not receive a copy in time to place it before our readers in full this week, but give a synopsis of its main features. The tone of the Message is decidedly moderate. No allusion is made to the pending Constitutional Amendments, but the President regards his own policy the best, and thinks the admission of Senators and Members of Congress would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation. In speaking of Mexican affairs, he states that an arrangement had been made with the French Government, under which the troops of the latter were to have been withdrawn in three detachments, one on the first of November, but as this has not been done, care was taken by our Government to make its dissent known to the Emperor of France. The President hopes, however, that France will reconsider the subject and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico that will conform to the existing engagement and meet the expectations of the United States Government. The President regrets that no considerable advance has been made in the adjustment of differences with Great Britain arising out of the depredations on our national commerce and other trespasses committed during the late civil war by British subjects. He regards the Fenian invasion of Canada as a violation of the neutrality laws, but expresses the hope that judicious amnesty will be granted to those who had taken part in the invasion. In concluding he says our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and prays that the people may be successfully and finally passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry.

UTAH.—A rather deplorable state of things exists in Utah. Violence against citizens not in sympathy with Mormonism is becoming quite common. Prominent men among the "Gentiles," as all who are not Mormons are called, live in constant danger of assassins. Persons who give utterance to their disapprobation of the practice of the "Saints," are warned to leave the Territory. Assaults and murders are of frequent occurrence, but the criminals are never sought out and punished. One of the most horrible affairs was the murder of Dr. Robinson, formerly an army surgeon, who had located and married at Salt Lake City. After having his property destroyed, he was one night awakened up with a request to attend a man who had broken his leg, and after getting into the street, was struck over the head with a sharp instrument and immediately shot through the brain with a pistol. As the chief of Police and one of his subordinates were implicated in the destruction of the Doctor's property, it is suspected that they also know more about his assassination than they are willing to admit.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—After all it would seem that the threats of Stephens, the Fenian leader, of an outbreak in Ireland before the end of the present year, were not mere "sounding words, signifying nothing." Dispatches received by the Atlantic Cable, a few days ago, bring the startling intelligence that the Irish have taken up arms against the Government, and military and naval measures have been promptly set on foot by the authorities of England for the suppression of the outbreak. The extent and the whereabouts of the insurrection are not stated, but from the tenor of the dispatches we infer that the conflagration must be an extensive one. The London press, of course, urges stern repressive measures. The public here will await further advices relative to the business with lively anxiety.

THE TEMPER OF CONGRESS.—Evidence of the temper of Congress was exhibited by the passage, on the first day of its session, of a bill in the House, without debate, repealing the 13th section of the act of July, 1862, which gave the President the power to pardon persons who had engaged in rebellion. There were but twenty-nine Democratic votes against it. As it will probably pass the Senate, the President will be consequently limited to the constitutional power to pardon only after trial and conviction.

General John A. Sutter, the California pioneer, is now in Washington, endeavoring to get a claim against the Government allowed. It will be remembered that it was upon the General's farm that gold was first discovered in California.

A Curly-Head Question.

We learn by a New York exchange that the Courts of that city will soon have to determine a veritable "hair-splitting" question. It seems that a Mr. Darnall, who is as white in appearance as the general run of people, applied to the Board of Registers of the Eighteenth Ward to have his name placed upon the list of voters. The members of the Board, possessed of unusually keen optics and more than ordinarily delicate sensibilities, discovered, what the balance of the Gothamites had overlooked, that there was a kink in the hair and a lack of pellucidity in the cuticle of the applicant, which left no doubt upon their minds that he had negro blood coursing through his veins, and accordingly they refused to comply with his request. For doing this, the Board has been prosecuted by the disfranchised "citizen." The plaintiff claims that, irrespective of the property qualification required of colored voters in that State, he has the same right to vote as plenty of other men who are no whiter than he is, and his counsel insists that, before his client is again subjected to a like refusal, a jury shall, once for all, determine what infinitesimal viciousness runs in his blood and what filaments of crime cluster in the hirsute covering of his head. We are left completely in the dark regarding the political antecedents of the aggrieved individual, but as there are no few "curly-headed" men who might, on similar charges, have their right to vote brought into question, we regard it of the highest importance that no mistake should occur in the adjudication of this case. Under such circumstances, we think the Court would be justified in calling to its aid an expert who is familiar with the "hair-splitting" differences of blood, and at this time we do not know of any better qualified for this purpose than some one of the Democratic editors or orators who have, for several years, talked so learnedly on the subject of the amalgamation of the Caucasian and Ethiopian races in the United States. If the Judge and jury are desirous of arriving at a decision that may immortalize them in this world, they should not fail to call in one of these skillful political ethnologists. If a *sevant* of the political megaproboscist school can't determine, with minute exactitude, the point in controversy, there will be no use of anybody else trying.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gov. Orr gives an anxious statement of the condition of South Carolina. The people and the crops are poor, and neither can supply the other. Population, white and colored, "are abandoning their old homes, and emigrating to strange places where they can find bread." The Governor hereupon complains of the intolerance of the conquerors, every concession to whom has only "sharpened their malice and intensified their revenge." The Governor's opposition to the Constitutional Amendment follows this, as a matter of course.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—Professor Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard University, who has acquired a national reputation as a mathematician, has recently shown that the sun will continue to enliven the earth and sustain the human existence 30,000,000 years. Our descendants will enjoy themselves for ages yet to come. What is technically known as the meteoric theory of solar heat has been cast aside. The end of the world, regarding which some religious sects have founded a creed, is postponed indefinitely.

GEN. BUTLER SUED.—It is stated that two suits have been commenced in the Supreme Court of New York, against General Butler, in which John H. Lester, a resident of New York city, charges him with false imprisonment, damages being laid at \$100,000, and with fraudulent conversion of property, damages at \$50,000. Lester, it may be remembered, received a free pass from Secretary Stanton to bring his family from the South to the North during the late war, but Butler disregarded the permit and imprisoned him.

Gen. Grant of late has been more free and open in his opinions of the political situation than heretofore. In conversations with prominent Rebels he is frank in telling them that they have been enemies to the Government, and are now virtually on parole. He indorses the Constitutional Amendment, and says it is the best terms the South can expect.

ARREST OF JOHN H. SURRAT.—A Washington dispatch announces that on Dec. 2d, Secretary Seward received the following important dispatch by the Atlantic cable: "ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, Dec. 1.—I have arrested John H. Surrat, one of the assassins of President Lincoln."

"CHARLES A. HALE, Consul Gen'l."

The general talk of Radical Congressmen now in Washington is, that a reasonable period will be given the Southern States to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, when, if they fail to do this, they will be legislated for like other Territories.

POOR FELLOW!—The Toronto *Globe* of Nov. 27th, says: A telegraph operator in Canada fell heir to \$2,300,000, through the death of his relative, who holds an interest in the Trinity Church property, in New York City.

It is stated that Congress will appoint a joint committee, at an early day, to visit New Orleans, and investigate the riots there.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Synopsis of its Main Features.

Moderation in Tone—No Allusion to Amendment or other Plans—Thinks his own policy best—The Mexican question—Our claims against England.

The message opens, as usual, with thanks to Providence for peace and prosperity, in the abatement of the pestilence and the restoration of civil authority throughout the United States. A review is then had of the facts set forth in the President's message, relative to the measures the Executive had taken for the gradual restoration of the Southern States to the Union, such as appointing provisional Governors, etc. Only one thing then remained, the message says, to be done, and that was the admission of loyal representatives to Congress. This question was devolved solely on Congress. In the meantime, the President says, no other plan having been proposed, he continued his efforts to perfect restoration through the Judicial, revenue and postal systems of the country. The South had also ratified the amendment abolishing slavery, conformed their social laws to the fact, repudiated rebel debts and proceeded in good faith to legislate for the amelioration of the colored race. The President then speaks as follows:

"Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation, and it was not until the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee. I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in rebellion. Ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remain without representation. The seats of fifty members of the House and twenty of the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the people of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution that each State shall have at least one representative, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. These provisions were intended to secure to every State the right of representation in Congress, and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States shall be preserved in the Senate, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State without its consent be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature. It has been assumed that these States, by rebellion, became territories; but all departments of the Government, with great distinctness, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our Republican system and the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten political communities are nothing less than States."

The President then quotes the Crittenden resolution of 1861, on the object of the war, and reviews the legislation of Congress, wherein the States are recognized, and also in Lincoln's proclamation. He then proceeds again as follows:

"In the admission of Senators and Representatives from all of the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the power of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is the judge of its own members. A Senator or member may be admitted or rejected, or his credentials referred to a proper committee. It admitted to a seat it must be on evidence satisfactory to the House of which he becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite loyal and Constitutional qualifications. If refused admission and sent to his constituents for want of due allegiance, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed in the councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union, and the permanency of our form of Government, my convictions heretofore expressed have undergone no change, but on the contrary their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in Congress was wise a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right; if in the exact condition of these States at the present time it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the elaps of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no weaker. The Constitution makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall deem expedient. I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the unrepresented States. It would consummate restoration, renew vigor and stability, lay doubt, induce emigration, and open new fields of enterprise."

The President concludes on restoration by repeating the warnings of others against a consolidated despotism, and does not make the slightest reference to the pending Constitutional Amendment nor to the much talked of amnesty and suffrage questions. All he says on reconstruction has been given *verbatim*.

The President speaks as follows on Mexican affairs:

"In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the

President for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which it was understood was to leave Mexico in November, 1866. Immediately on the completion of the evacuation the French Government was to assume the same attitude in regard to non-intervention as is held by the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period named, or even sooner. It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward on November 9th, to assume his functions. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the United States army, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and Republican form of Government. Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November, according to agreement, but that this decision was made for the purpose of withdrawing the whole of these forces in the ensuing spring. Of this latter determination, however, the United States has received no notice or intimation, and so soon as information was received from this Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France. I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform to the existing engagement and meet the expectations of this Government. The documents on this subject will be laid before Congress. With the evacuation of Mexico by the French no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain."

On our relations with Great Britain the President writes as follows:

"It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made toward an adjustment of the difference between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations on our national commerce, and other trespasses committed during the civil war by British subjects in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to believe that it will be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity in the practice of good faith and neutrality shall be restored between the respective nations."

The President then alludes to the Fenian invasion of Canada, as a violation of the neutrality laws, and the proclamation which he issued, and the trial and sentence of captured Fenians, and says:

"Such representations have been made to Great Britain as will, it is hoped, induce judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the invasion."

After referring briefly to the annual reports and recommending that the District of Columbia be allowed a delegate in Congress the President concludes as follows:

"In the performance of a duty imposed by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the representatives of the States and the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests may require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interest of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences and the inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially cooperate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of free institutions."

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, has acknowledged that the black man free is of far more use in a community, and consequently of larger benefit to himself, than in a condition of bondage. Gov. Orr confesses, by this admission, that the system of bondage which the South maintained for so many years, and to extend which it essayed to destroy the Government of the Union, was a barbarity which the rights of a nation were ignored and the interests of humanity annulled.

The coming question is, Will the affirmative action of three-fourths of the States represented in Congress be sufficient to enact the amendment to the Constitution? If not, then the question—who shall decide the terms of restoration—receives for its answer, the States that did their utmost to destroy the Union. Common, if not legal sense, admits of no such construction.

A man in Lewisburg, Preble county, O., having died of delirium tremens, his wife brought suit against two men of whom he was accustomed to buy liquor. The county court awarded her \$500 from one of them and \$200 from the other.

It is asserted on good authority that on the 1st of November sugars were selling at a rate involving a loss to first hands of \$30 per hoghead.

Real Impartial Suffrage.

Humboldt, in the "Cosmos," says he regrets "the sheerless assumption of superior and inferior races of men. There are families of nations more readily susceptible of culture, more highly civilized, more ennobled by mental cultivation than others; but not in themselves more noble. All are alike designed for freedom; for that freedom which in rude conditions of society belongs to individuals only; but, where States are formed, and political institutions enjoyed, belongs of right to the whole community." This is the scientific interpretation of the doctrine of our Declaration of independence that "all men are created equal," by the greatest philosopher of modern times. In view of Jefferson's well-known anti-slavery sentiments there can be no doubt that he fully intended to embrace in his general assertion every race. Negro suffrage is in strict accordance with the creed of the Revolutionary fathers, who not only preached but practiced it in nearly every State, and with the demands of an enlightened civilization. Our country abounds with proofs of the necessity of the ballot as a protective agency—to guard the natural rights of its possessors. In this aspect it is as essential to the colored as to the white race. The former, on account of prevailing prejudices, are indeed in greater need of protection than the latter, because while few dare to outrage the rights of white men, as a class, many are disposed to heap outrages and wrongs upon colored men on account of their color.

Young men and young women who expect to engage in teaching, should spend at least one term at the State Normal School, Edinboro.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of plain style will be charged double price for space occupied.

To insure attention, the CASH must accompany articles, as follows:—All Caskets and Straps, with \$1.00; Auditors', Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$2.50, each; Disclamations, \$2; All other transient Notices at the same rate; Other avertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

FURS—A large stock of furs, closing out very cheap, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

MECHANICS can save 25 per cent. by buying 5 or 10 gallons of coal at J. P. KRATZER'S. Dec. 5, 1866.

SPEAR'S Anti Dust Parlor Stoves, the only perfect arrangement for burning coal, for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

CARPETINGS.—Brussels, Ingrain, Venetian, hemp and cotton carpets, for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S. Dec. 5, 1866.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, Southeas, Hoods, Neckties, scarfs in great variety, at J. P. KRATZER'S. Dec. 5, 1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS would do well to examine the large stock of Queensware, Glassware, wooden ware, willow ware, tinware, now selling so cheap at J. P. KRATZER'S.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a certain account of \$25, appearing on the books of John J. Smead, of Chestnut, as the same has already been paid by J. YATT & KITCHEN. Dec. 5, 1866.-pd.

ON HIS OWN HOOK.

W. F. CLARK.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he has taken the rooms, formerly occupied by P. A. Gauvin, in Graham's Row, immediately over H. F. Naugle's jewelry store, and will continue the tailoring business in all its various branches. A full assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, constantly on hand and made up to order on the shortest notice. Particular attention will be given to cutting men's, boys' and children's clothing, in the most fashionable style. Give him a call. (Dec. 5, 66) W. F. CLARK.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—One of the greatest and most useful discoveries in medical science was made by the celebrated Dr. J. Dupuis, of Paris, Chief Physician to the Imperial Library of France, in 1851. Those who have been afflicted with the painful disease known as the Piles and effectually cured by the use of Dr. DUMAS' FRENCH PILE SALVE, cannot speak too highly of the benefits conferred upon them by the use of this certain remedy. It has never been known to fail in effecting a permanent cure in a single case. In this respect it surpasses all other medicines of the kind. It will do just what it is recommended for; if not, the money will be returned. One or two boxes is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in four or six days, if the directions on the box are followed. Price one and two dollars per box, according to size. Sent by Mail or Express to any part of the United States or Canada, paid by Druggists generally. A liberal discount made to the trade. Directed by D. S. DUNHAM & CO., Williamsport, Pa., sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for the United States and Canada.

\$500.00 REWARD will be paid in greenbacks to any person who has used Dr. Dumas' Pile Salve according to directions and has not been cured. Address, D. S. DUNHAM & CO., Williamsport, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1866.-ly.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Wanted, an experienced teacher, to take charge of the Green Hope school, in Clearfield county, Pa. A middle-aged male teacher preferred. A liberal salary will be paid. By order of the Board. THOS FLICK, Sec'y. Nov. 14, 1866-ly. Uthville, Pa.

SOMETHING NEW IN CLEARFIELD.

Carriage and Wagon Shop. Immediately in rear of Machine shop. The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public in general, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work on carriages, buggies, wagons, sleighs, sleds, &c., on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Orders promptly attended to. WM. McKNIGHT. Clearfield, Feb. 7, 1866-y.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the only official Southern History of the War. THE LOST CAUSE, by E. A. Pollard, compiled in one large royal octavo volume of nearly 800 pages.—Illustrated. Also our Hand Book of Reference, Key Notes of American Liberty, and Echoes from the South. Exclusive territory given. Agents would do well to send for our circulars and terms, before engaging in the sale of our works. Address A. L. TALCOTT, Nov. 14 1866. 55 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.

BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE OF FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO., PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business. Philadelphia, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865. G. L. REP. C. R. FOSTER, EDW. PERKS, J. D. M. GIBK, W. A. WRIGHT, W. A. WALLACE, A. K. WRIGHT, RICHARD SHAW, JAR. T. LEONARD, JAR. B. GRAHAM

AGENTS WANTED for the most popular, large and best selling books published in the United States.

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States (having six houses) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company. Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other publishing works do) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers. Our series embrace the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South. Old Agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars, and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phil'a, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago Ill., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va. November 28th, 1866. 4c.

O, YES! O, YES!! O, YES!!! 20 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE COUNTY. JOHN S. RADEBACH, Having opened a new store at the Blue Ball, Clearfield county, Pa., wishes to notify the public, that he is determined to sell all kinds of goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTY.

Now is your time to call and examine his stock, while he is placing on his shelves a full assortment of the best Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware; Drugs, Oils and Paints, &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, of all kinds, constantly kept for sale. Also a general assortment of ready-made Clothing for men and boys. He will dispose of his goods at a very low price for cash, or exchange them for all kinds of marketable goods. Sawn lumber and shingles taken in exchange for goods. JOHN S. RADEBACH. October 24th, 1866.

Agents wanted for the most popular, large and best selling books published in the United States. We are the most extensive publishers in the United States (having six houses) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company. Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other publishing works do) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers. Our series embrace the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South. Old Agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars, and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phil'a, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago Ill., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va. November 28th, 1866. 4c.

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PRICE CURRENT OF H. W. SMITH & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MERCHANDISE. Prints that we sold at 25 cts. we now sell at 21. Unbleached muslins at 30 cts. " 25. Bed muslins from 25 to 50 cts. " 25 to 40. Alpacaes we sold at 45 to 50 cts. " 35 to 45. All wool delaines at 50 cts. " at 55. Common delaines at 35 cts. " at 25.

Cassimeres 10 per cent. above cost, and all other goods at the same ratio. BOOTS and shoes of No 1 quality (not auctioned at immense reductions.

FISH, such as mackerel, herring, &c. we will sell at cost!! HOODS, Nubias, breakfast shawls, etc. of every description—reduced.

We offer our stock of Dry Goods, at the above figures up to Jan. 1st, 1867. They are all A No. 1, new and fashionable. Look at it! an prospect at the price of a common delaine! We make this offer in good faith, giving all an opportunity to lay in their supplies at the cheapest rates.

Best coal oil at 85 cents per gallon. Strictly for cash. Nov. 23, 1866. H. W. SMITH & CO.

WRIGHT & FLANIGAN, CLEARFIELD, PA.

Have just received another supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

Having just returned from the eastern cities we are now opening a full stock of seasonable goods, at our rooms on Second street to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public generally. Our assortment is unsurpassed in this section, and is being sold very low for cash. The stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS

of the best quality, such as Prints, Delaines, Alpacaes, Merinos, Gingham, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Drillings, Tickings, cotton and wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Ladies' Shawls, Coste, Nubias, Hoods, Hoop skirts, Balmaines, &c. &c. all of which will be sold low for cash. Also, a full assortment of the best of

MENS' WEAR.

consisting of Drawers and Shirts, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Handkerchiefs, cravats, etc.

Also, Raft Rope, Dog Rope, Raltina Angors and Axes, Nails and Spikes, Tinware, Lamps and Lamp wicks and chimneys, etc., etc.

Also, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Groceries, and spices of all kinds. In short, a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a retail store, all cheap for cash, or approved country produce. Nov. 28-Jailo WRIGHT & FLANIGAN.

HARK! WHAT IS THAT? GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY!

The last goods of the season have just arrived at Wm. F. Irwin's, on Second street, Clearfield, and will be sold at about cost and carriage.

Now is the time to buy! And buy your goods at the Cheap Cash Store if you want bargains!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned has just received from the Eastern cities a large and well selected stock of the most seasonable goods, which he can dispose of at the cheapest prices. His friends and customers are invited to examine his stock of goods, and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere as he feels persuaded none understand him. His stock embraces a well selected assortment of

Dry-Goods and Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Paints, Glass, Hats and Caps, Baskets and Buckets, School Books and Stationary, Salt, Axes, Nails and Spikes.

Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes of the very best makes, and at prices lower than heretofore.

Also, Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits. And a great variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved produce.

Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy goods at fair prices. Nov. 23, 1866. WM. F. IRWIN. CABLE CHAINS—a good article on hand and for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.